Bueinces Notices.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Mesers. S. C. Herring & Co.—Gents: I say requested by Mr.

T. A. C. Goshrame of this place to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst about 3 o'clock, his store took fire and the entire stock of goods was costroyed. The best became so middenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but for transity his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Sares, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one increased pouring of flame directly upon the Safe which contained beam. And sall, upon opening it, the inside was found to be searcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours, truly. N. A. McClerk.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Bullar From Safes, of chymical Flore and Callers.

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FIRZ - PROOF SAFES,
SEVENTREEN YEARS IN USE AND HAVE NEVER PARLED. 243 have been tested in accidental free.
(No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
8TRARES & MARVIE, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
(No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.)

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Judge Meigs President of the American Institute, says: "The
discovery of this powder by Professor Lyon is of national inportance. The Farmers' Clinh have tested it thoroughly. Locusta,
grassboppers, ants, bugs and all vermin, can be destroyed, gardens preserved and homes made pure. It is free from poison to
monkend, as we sow Mr. Lyon satis! There is no question as
to the great efficacy of this article. A few applications destroy
everything like garden-worms, bed-bugs. fleat, ticks, roaches,
to. It is no Asistic plant, discovered by Mr. E. Lyon. Many
instations will be offered. Be sure it bears his address. Remannher

member
Tis Lyon's Powden kills insects in a trice;
While Lyon's Pittle are mixed for rate and mice.
Sample Flanks, Ec.; regular size, 50c. and 61.
Barkes & Park, Wholesale and Rotail Druggists, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. New Styles, Price from \$50 to \$100.

These Machines are admitted to be the best in use for Family

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. For all Manufacturing purposes have a great reputation hon-setly earned. All the products of these machines are in active lemand at extra prices.

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The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the Dunque Expass & Harald D.

Expass & Harald D.

Having just entered on its SEVENTEESTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

It is published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and has a
may wide conculation in Iows, Minnesota, Illinois and Ne-

ocaka Territory.
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Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1838.

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By the finest London and Geneva Workmen,
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One door below Canal-st. AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK-Prepared at the

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GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES-Executive and Ju-A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

olitically classified.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

TIVES, POLICICALLY CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE XXXVITH COX-

GRESS, as far as yet chosen.

A SERTCH OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAH.

ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE-RULING SOVEREIGNS, &C.

HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA.

ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING GRO REAL ELECTIONS IN 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC. ELECTION RETURNS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK BY

TOWNSHIPS AND WARDS.

LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS, TIMES OF LEGIS-LATIVE MEETINGS, HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, &c., with other

matter of general and permanent interest.

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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
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Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfum

Wood's GYMNASIUM .- Third Annual Exhibidon by the members of the above Institution takes place of

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in the best and obsequent article for the hair. For preserving beautifying and restoring the hair, the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggints and fanny goods desiers. Large bottles, 50 cents; meall, 25 cents. Inquire for Phaton & Son's Cocount. Bewere of counterfeits.

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"Compact, durable, cheap, (leanly and delightful."

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Desperate case cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
Its M. G. Skinner, No. 47 Neshit-st, Newark, N. J. For sale
Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by

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DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? How CURED?
DYSPEPSIA is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble distinc, distress after cating, costive habit, billous condition.

we many suffic with it and its attendant symptoms of lowrits, bod lanch, context tongue, obstupefied head, and attacks
beedsche! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally,
same the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or
atives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics,
one only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the inrity of the entire assimilative system. are Dysparsta Pills-asin

tice. This is done simply by improving the great many of the integrity of the directive organs, from appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and not a medicine is a gent, and only requires to rectated.

fundamental principle of the party that still calls

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—
WILDER'S PATEST SALAMARDER.
QUIER & JARRE,
No. 122 Waterst, near Wall,
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY Repaired in the best manner,
By the finest London and Geneva Workmen,
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one door below Canal-st.

INBALING ELECTRICITY FOR DISEASES OF THE are is at the Bible House in this city—has completed is arrangements for the application of his new discovery—it is allowed for the application of his new discovery—it applicants for this new mode of treating diseases of the Lung. A plicants for this new mode of treating diseases of the Lung. A plicants for this new mode of treating diseases of the Lung. 2 to 4 p. m. Room No. 22 bible House, corner 4th av. and As tro-place. Entrance Aster-place. LUNGS.

Dr. HUMBERT, the well-known Medical Electrician—whose office is at the Bible House in this city—has completed his

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-Not the slightest danger is incurred in the rapid cure of Files by this reparation. It never "drives in" inflammation or "suppresses" irritation, but aminilates them to the very roots. Soid at No. 30 Maidenlane, N. Y.

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165 years.
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GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water Closet will prevent (as well as one) piles, and should, therefore, be used by everybody, to the exclusion of all ordinary poisonous paper. Beware of initiations: All Manicarko Paper has GAYETTY's name in each sheet (water-marked), and his autograph on each label. Depot, No. 41 Ann-st.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for TRE TRISUME Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greekey & Co.

We are printing the FOURTH EDITION of our AL-MANAC, and are filling our orders as fast as possible. For table of contents see advertisement

The mails for Europe by the steamship City of Manchester, will close at 104 o'clock this morning.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE voted down the amendments of Mr. Bigler and of Mr. Wilson to the Pacific Railroad bill. Numerous other amendments were offered. One by Mr. Doolittle, which provides for the submission to Congress of any contract made by the President for the construction of the road, was adopted. Mr. Thompson of Kentucky made the only amusing speech thus far in the discussion. He termed the whole scheme a magnificent humbug, spoke of the President as a clever old gentleman who might be trusted to do the White House marketing, and of himself as a monument over the Whig party-a "dead "corpse." The Senate, after refusing to recommit the bill or to lay it upon the table, adjourned.

In the House nothing of importance was done.

Mr. Bowie of Maryland-may we ask, by the way, whether or not this Mr. Bowie is the lineal descendant and personal representative of the immortal inventor of the Bowie knife !- lately asserted in a speech in reply to Mr. Giddings, that every old Federalist who was in favor of the alien and sedition laws is now a Black Republican. How President Buchanan and Chief-Justice Taney, not to mention other lesser chiefs of the Slave Democracy, must roll up their eyes and cry out, et tu Brute, upon reading this speech! But the charge as against the "old Federalists," as a body, is quite as unfounded as against those two "old Federalists" in particular. Nothing is more notorious than that a large proportion of the then surviving old Federalists, and a still larger proportion of the then young men who had inherited the name and the ideas of the old Federal party, sick of a thirty years' proscription and exclusion from all Federal offices, took occasion on the opening afforded by the Jackson campaign to abjure all their old political heresies, and to come out professed Democrats. The complete triumph of those politicians who had relied on the passions and prejudices of the people over those who had appealed to their reason, their interests and their consciences, had more than ever confirmed these aspiring and uneasy Federalists in the doctrine of the incapacity of the people to ern themselves. Hence, they easily took up the idea that the only hope of political promotion in this country was in making one's self the tool of popular passion and ignorance, and in leading off furiously and recklessly in any direction in which popular passion impelled. The Jackson party agreed to recognize, as orthodox Democrats, dyed in the wool, any and all, no matter what their anteccdents might have been, who would join their ranks. Availing themselves of this offer Taney, Buchanan and hundreds of other ambitious old Federalists proceeded to throw up their caps and burrah for Jackson, who, indeed, in his passion for extending the power and influence of the Executive, was himself an unconscious convert to the most fundamental but practical doctrine of the

But, in thus joining the Democratic party, these deserting rats from the fallen house of Federaliam adopted not one of the theoretical doctrines on the strength of which the Democratic party had secured the confidence and support of the Northern States. In their secret souls they still scouted with infinite centempt the idea of the equality of all men. Without changing one iota of their principles-in fact, retaining them in the most exaggerated degree -they only changed their tactics. They rejected as impracticable the old Federal idea that the combined influence of intelligence, virtue, wealth and religion entitled their possessors to take the lead, and substituted for it the policy to which they, in their ignorance, ascribed the success of their opponents of the Democratic party-that of deluding the people by succumbing to, and even inflaming, their follies, and thus, whatever might become of the country, securing office, honors and profit for themselves. This process is still going on, down even to this moment. Quite a number of the political and personal representatives of the old Federal party in the State of Massachusetts-always the center of its power, and in which the party longest retained its organization-have very recently, under the leadership of Rufus Choate, gone over to the sham Democracy, to which Mr. Cushing, another of the set, and the special favorite and present representative of the City of Newburyport, that old hot-bed of Federalism, went

over some ten years ago.

So powerful, indeed, has been the effect of this infusion of old Federalism into the Jackson Democracy, that the Democratic party, still so called, is in the condition of the famous metaphysical pair of silk stockings, darned so often and so thoroughly with worsted that scarcely a thread of the original fabric remained. Every democratic doctrine, as democracy was understood by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, has been thoroughly repudiated by our sham Democrats, while the

itself Democratic, is the perpetuation, protection and extension of Slavery.

If Mr. Bowie imagines that hostility to Slavery

was one of the leading principles of the old Fed-

eral party, he only shows himself as utterly

ignorant of American history as the great body of

our politicians and citizens are—the history of his own country, especially its post-Revolutionary history, being generally the subject of which a citizen of the United States knows least. So far from this having been the case, it was by the votes in the Federal Convention of those delegates from Massachusetts and Connecticut who foreshadowed the Federal party that the Compromise was arrived at, (against the earnest opposition of Virginia) which tolerated the continuance of the slave-trade for twenty years; and if Mr. Bowie will look a little into the history of the country, he will find that every Anti-Slavery movement in Congress down to and including the opposition to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, also all the early attempts to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, were led off by Pennsylvania, the very keystone of the Democratic arch, and further, that these movements derived their chief support from Demoeratic members from the Northern States, the Federalists, as a body, voting always with the slaveholders. It was no old Federa ist, it was Jefferson himself who led the way to the prohibition of Slavery north-west of the Ohio, and it was John Randolph who prevented its reëstablishment there. In fact, the very first man who ever propounded on the floor of Congress the favorite and fundamental dectrine of the Sham Democratic party of to-day, that Slavery is not only recognized but guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, was Samuel W. Dana, a staunch Connecticut Federalist, a warm supporter of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and in the year 1809, when he first propounded this doctrine, the leader of the Federal party in the House of Representatives. While joining the slaveholders in opposing what, at that time, was almost as great a bugbear with them as Abolitionism at the North is to-day, the reopening of trade with Hayti, he observed that "he was not " such a Democrat as to say that all men, whatever "their color, ought to be liberated and placed on an equality. But, whatever might be his theory, he was controlled by the Constitution of the United States, which did not permit him to indulge in theories on this subject. Any measure tending to disturb the condition of things in the Southern " States, a condition of things which he considered to be implicitly guaranteed by the Constitution, he should regard as hostile to that Constitution, which " as a Federalist, he was bound to respect." Here is the whole doctrine of our present sham-Democratic party promulgated fifty years ago by a Connecticut, blue light, alien and sedition law Federalist, and leader of that party in the National House of Representatives. We hope that after this evidence of their soundness on the goose, as well as out of regard to the feelings of President Buchanan and Chief-Justice Taney, Mr. Bowie will be careful in future how he brings against the "old Federalists," the supporters of the alien and sedition laws, the charge of "Black Republicanism." On the other hand, the Black Republicans of to-day are the very same sort of Republicans with Jeffer son and Madison sixty years ago-neither "Federal Republicans," as Dana claimed to be, nor Democratic Republicans," as the frequenters of Tammany Hall call themselves, but Republicans pure and simple such as Jefferson and Madison always claimed to be. As to the alien and sedition laws, which appear so detestable in the eyes of Mr. Bowie, they are now in force, with severity a thousand times aggravated, in all the Southern States. No alien of a dark complexion can enter those States without danger not merely of being ordered off, but of being fined, imprisoned and sold into Slavery, while to have in possession merely a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is in Maryland (Mr. Bowie's State) a penitentiary offense, for which a Methodist preacher is now confined in the Maryland State Prison.

"Beverly Tucker, esq., United States Consul," charity. "The Friends of Foreigners in Distress," at its last annual December meeting. Had Beverly been impelled to this gastronomic labor by an apprehension that he might at some time be a distressed foreigner, and so come to want pecuniary, nutrimental, or other relief, there would have been an eminent fitness in his presence at that feast. But this would be a violent presumption in the case of any Virginian gentleman. His "friend in distress" lives much pearer the James River than Liverpool City. The almoner of his relief keeps his charitable office in Washington, and receives his appointment from the Democratic party on the quadrennial occasions of its successful attack upon the politics of the country. When "hard "up" in the Old Dominion, be makes himself a distressed foreigner on the other side of the Potomac. and there holds out his hat vehemently for an official appointment as near a sinecure in its character as it is possible for the beneficent President to pick out. The Virginian knows a better trick than going to Liverpool for eleemosynary English shil-

lings and orders on a bakery. It is not only safe to judge motives from acts, but in most cases it is necessary to do so. Tried by this rule, Beverly Tucker, esq., United States Consul, must have gone to that dinner of "The "Friends of Foreigners in Distress" for the unsecessary and most superfluous purpose of proving that American Democratic appointments are made to Federal offices without the slighest regard to the fitness of the incumbents to discharge their

"give him ['hear, hear']; and still knowing not what it was understanding not his missionignorant of everything connected with it [renewed laughter]-he arrived in the Baltio-that American steamer the stipend of which had been stopped-he arrived in the Mersey one bright October day, and they were scarce in this city [renewed laughter], when there opened before his vision-he, the commercial representative of his country [laughter]-secredited to the greatest commercial mart in the world-docks, shipping-shipping that absolutely seemed to him, when he first entered the Mersey, to be amphibious [roars of laughter], it went so far up into the town. [Laughter.] Thought he to himself, 'Have these people over here, from whom I have descended, got so far ahead of us on the other side that they can make ships sail 'en dry land !' [Roars of laughter.] And when the old Captain Joe Comstock fired off those two guns, he began to reflect and found himself in the great commercial emporium of England, with a very strong desire to resign and go home [renewed laughter, and cries of 'No, no'], for he had no more idea that he was fit for this station than that he was fitted to be, which he did not expect to be shortly, first minister to Pope Pius of Rome [laughter]; but a good wife consoled him and told him she thought he would get over it. [Laughter.] He had since examined the statistics of the port, and he believed that for every rock and brick of all the formidable masonry in Liverpool, the United States had contributed threefifths of the whole amount of the costs. [Oh, " 'oh,' and laughter.] He was, therefore, proud to speak to the toast of 'The Town and Trade of

'Liverpool.'" When Tucker sat down, he undoubtedly left upon the minds of the practical English men of business about him a feeling of astonishment that even by an accident, among so sharp a people as we are, such a man should have got such a place. How much more astonished would they have been to know that it is the rule of our Pro-Slaveray Democracy to send Plenipotentiaries to France who speak only the Tennesseean language; Ministers to Spain limited in their converse to the Iowan tongue; Embassadors to Austria, Russia and Portugal not in the least polyglottal, save in the dislects of a Southern plantation or the Pewter Mug; that it is the policy of that Democracy to confer most important foreign commercial trusts, not upon merchants, but clientless County-Court lawyers or decayed Ward politicians; to send Irishmen as Consuls to ports where the language of business is wholly Italian; to reward Germans with consulships in harbors where merchants speak Spanish only; in a word, never to put "the right "man in the right place," but invariably the wrong

-A commentary on the speech from which we have quoted is afforded by our telegraphic correspondent at Washington, who writes that "Mr. Beverly Tucker, our Consul at Liverpool, is bere, seeking an increase of salary. He does not propose to resign." We have nothing further to say, save to remark that the salary attached to the Liverpool Consulship is \$7,500 a year, and to echo the words, "An increase!!"

The report of the House Select Committee upon the "Bill to apportion the Clerks and Messengers "in the several Departments of the Government "in the City of Washington" has had safe delivery from its protracted labor in the national printing hospital. A perusal of its thirty-two pages has profoundly impressed us with the importance of the District of Columbia-to gentlemen who have chosen the light but somewhat precarious employment of filling public offices; it also has furnished us with a corrective of the proverbial fallacy, that distance lends enchantment to the view. It is proximity to Federal employment which makes the view of a clerkship bewitching, and disgusts with regular labor so considerable a portion of the male population of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and

Pennsylvania. The number of clerks and messengers employed in the Executive Department at Washington, who reside in the District of Columbia, is 425. The number so employed who are citizens of the great State of Illinois is 21-of the greater State of New-York is 72.

On the 4th of March, 1858, the total number of Government employees in the Departments was 1,320. A table prepared from the Report before us will show how inequitably this patronage is distributed among the several States and Territories:

- 1		No. each State entitled
Number	Salaries	to by repre
appointed.	Paid.	sentation.
Maine 23	\$33,200 00	30
New-Hampshire 17	27,800 (4)	15
Vermont 8	6,700 60	15
Massachusetts 18	27,346 30	55
Rhode Island	5,200 60	10
Connecticut 10	27,200 00	20
New-York 72	106,463 75	165
New-Jersey 20	27,790 50	25
Pennsylvania100	149,805 (4	125
Delaware 8	12,200 00	5
Maryland 83	111,780 00	30
Virginia117	164,850 00	65
North Carolina 23	32 400 00	40
South Carolina 10	14,400 00	30
Georgia 12	16,800 00	40
Florida 7	10,600 60	5
Alabama 13	13,800 00	85
Mississtppt 16	22,200 00	25
Louisiana 16	22 800 00	20
T-135 7	9,7/0 00	10
Arkaness 6	8,440 60	10
Тепрение 25	36,300 60	59
Keptucky 24	35,300 60	50
Olde 53	76.3:0 00	165
Indiana 28	39,341 00	55
Dlineis 21	28,410 00	45
Missouri 14	20,800 00	35
Michigan 24	23 990 90	20 15
Wiscopsin 10	13,400 00	15
Iowa 5	6,600 00	10
California 10	13,500 00	10
Minnesota Territory 2	2,290 00	5
Oregon Territory 2	2,600 00	
New Mexico Tenitory	_	5
Utah Territory	_	5
Washington Territory 1	1,200 00	5
Nebrasta Territory		5
Kansas 1	1,200 00	5
District of Colorebia 495	425 613 60	25

to Federal offices without the slighest regard to the fitteness to the incumbents to discharge the fitteness to the fitteness to the incumbents to discharge the fitteness of the fitteness to the incumbents to discharge their duties—any, in utter diargard of their notorious incapacity for any reacutive employment what the salaries of these District-of-Columbians and charity, one would naturally hark to hear the Counti, familiarly known among his eronies as "Ber.," say something cheery to the occasion, and handsome to the Liverpool Samarians essentially and the control of the production of the President was a special for editional papers. It is an "Examiner" whereverseit. From and handsome to the Liverpool Samarians are used to had invited him to listen to their talk of the good they had done in the year good they had done in the year good in the

should control the distribution of this clerical patronage at Washington. Members of Congress now name the cadets and usval pupils to which their several States are entitled according to their representation. They should, in like manner, have the privilege of indicating the employees in the Departments at Washington to which their dutricts are respectively entitled, upon the hypothesis that the Government patronage should be equitably divided among the several States. It is claimed that the efficiency and barmony of our Army and Navy are largely due to the fact that by law all portions of the Union are called upon to furnish in just proportion the officers for both these services, and that this mode of appointment gives a nationality of sentiment to each. That clerical ability is the exclusive property of Virginia or the District of Columbia will not be pretended. Able and faithful men are in all the States of the Union.

The Committee reported a bill which we hope to see a law before the close of this session. It will be found in another column.

A bill has been brought into the Legislature by Mr. Johnson to repeal a recent law permitting parties to be witnesses in their own behalf. It is natural that every one should be allowed to state his own case-he usually knows the facts constituting his claim or defense better than any other person; to shut out his evidence, therefore, is to suppress truth. Witnesses are not present at every transaction, or if they were, they may go away or die before the cause is tried; or they may be spirited away by an unscrupulous adversary, and then there is no redress unless the fact accidentally comes to light. The wrong-doer is always on the alert to get rid of witnesses whose testimony would compel him to refund the proceeds of his frauds, while his victim has no suspicion of these attempts. A man never thinks of bribing a witness to stay within the jurisdiction of a Court, or to tell the truth, while a rogue always acts vigorously to suborn or keep back testimony. Besides, few people voluntarily become witnesses: by repeated adjournments they are kept attending Court from day to day and from term to term. This loss of time is a serious evil, but the disgraceful latitude given counsel to insult and brow-beat them by impertinent, irrelevant questions is an intolerable nuisance, which is often ufficient to keep them out of the way. Under these circumstances, the Legislature did an excellent thing. It permitted parties to be witnesses for themselves.

If a party cannot give testimony for himself at trial, why should he be allowed to swear to his own complaint or answer? A defendant, beside verifying his answer, is compelled to make an affidavit to the effect that he has stated the whole of his case to counsel, who informs him he has a good and meritorious defense. To obtain an order of arrest, there must be affidavits, and the person arrested is allowed to rebut these by counter affidavits. It is difficult to perceive upon what principle Mr. Johnson would permit all these preliminary oaths, and yet exclude the sworn statement of a party in his own behalf on trial, where there is infinitely less danger of successful perjury, on account of the rigors of cross-examination.

The effect of Mr. Johnson's bill would be to drive persons into making fictitious assignments in order to become witnesses, and thus to obtain indirectly what they could not do openly; and then they would be compelled either to commit perjury by swearing they had no interest in the claim, or else to submit to the costs of a non-uit. Any lawyer of the least experience knows that such was often the case before parties were permitted to be witnesses for themselves. There was a time, in England and in this country, when any one having the slightest interest in a suit was incompetent to give evidence; but this rule, if it prevented perjury in some instances, suppressed truth in more. Parties then were compelled to resort for discovery to chancery, where litigation knew no end. Parliament at last abolished all these fetters, and no one, not even parties, are any longer excluded as witnesses in England; and that

nation of the Dred Scott case by the Hon, Samuel A. Foot, late a Judge of our Court of Appeals, read before the Geneva Literary and Scientific Association, and printed at their request. Upon ans lyzing the opinion of the Court, as delivered by Chief-Justice Taney, it appears that the Court undertook to overturn the long-established and universally-received legal opinion of the country on no less than ten distinct points, all of high importance. Judge Foot holds, however, that these attempts on the part of the Court to introduce this new code of laws was wholly unwarrantable and uncalled for; since, by deciding that they had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, the Court were precluded from entering into the merits, so that the opinions which they delivered were mere obiter dicta, things said by the way, and as not being essential to the decision of the case, without any judicial authority. There is, however, great danger if some decisive

We have before us, in a printed form, an exami

step be not taken to prevent it, that these opinions, thus sanctioned by a majority of the Supreme Court, will become engrafted on our Constitution and laws by judicial legislation. Should the Supreme Court of the United States remain organized as at present, with only nine Judges, and five of them citizens of the Slave States, there is every reason to expect that as cases arise they will be decided in accordance with these opinions. The people, however, have an easy and constitutional means of protecting

various speculations connected therewith. To be more precise, we will say that the principal point in these rumors is that Mr. H. GREELEY contemplates leaving THE TRIBUNE and connecting himself with another journal. As some of our friends, and especially that most amiable of publications, The Albany Atlas and Argus, manifest some anxiety on the subject, we will relieve them by saying that the whole story, with all its concomitants and corollarice, is not only untrue, but absurd, and totally without foundation. We may add, that Mr. Greeley, who is now absent in the West, will probably retain his present controlling position in THE TRIB-UNE as long as he continues to take any part in buman affairs.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. Washington, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

The Postmaster-General in reply to the resolution of the Senate inquiring whether the Dapartment can be made self-sustaining, says that in no case has the existing service been raised to a higher grade or more frequent mails been granted than the increased growth and business of the cities and settlements through which they pass seemed fairly entitled to. It is evident by a determination of the service the self-susaining of the Department can unquestionably be secured, but it is worthy of much consideration whether that would not leave the mere skeleton of a postal that would not leave the mere skeleton of a postal service, commensurate with neither the business nor the social wants of the country. The Postmaster-General states that under the postage law of 1845, the revenues and expenditures were about equal. Since the passage of the law of 1851, fixing the present rates, the excess in expenditures has been regularly and largely increasing. These facts obviously suggest if Congress is determined to make the Department self-sustaining that the surest means of doing so would be to return to the law of 1845 or five cents postage for distances under, and 10 cents for distances over 3,000 miles; hence, he favors the passage of a bill introduced into the Senats at a former session. This, tegether with his suggestive amendment in regard to the mode of inviting proposals for carrying the mails and substituting postage stamps for the franking privilege would render the Department self-sustaining in all that relates to its regular and proper operations. Two sets of service were called into existence by reasons of State—one the Pacific, the other the Great Overland Route to California. The former, after deducting the postages will cost \$376,586 per annum, and the latter, when the Salt Lake line shall be added, \$1,590,000, for which there will not probably be sufficient postage revenue to pay.

The House Committee on Territories to-day ordered that the bill for the organization of Arizona be reported with the boundaries asked for by the people of the Territory, through their delegate, Lieut. Mowry, namely, all the territory south of the parallel of latitude north 339 40° from Texas to the Colorado of the West. The bill is exceedingly simple in its provisions; and is probably the shortest Territorial bill ever framed. The new Territory will contain about 100,000 aquare miles, and leaving in New Mexico about 130,000 population, Arizona will be represented by about 10,000. service, commensurate with neither the business nor

10,000.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill similar to that of Senator Shdell's. It proposes to place in the hands of the President \$30,000,600 to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. The vote in favor of the measure was Measrs. Hopkins, Clay, Barksdale Sickles, Groesbeck and Branch, and against it, Measrs. Burlingame, Ritche and Boyce. There will be a minority as well as a majority report.

At least twelve or fourteen Republicans in the House will vote for the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union and oppose all efforts to trammel its passage. The present difficulty is to obtain an opportunity to report it from the Committee on Territories.

on Territories.

Toree mails from New-Orleans and several intermediate points were received tais evening, but they bring no news of special importance.

The new Senate Hall was lighted up for the first time

The new Senate Hall was lighted up for the first time to-right, and the effect was very fine.

The United States Agricultural Society have reflected Gen. Tighiman President, and one Vice-President from every State and Territory. B. B. French was reelected Treasurer and B. Perley Poore, Secretary. The Executive Committee for 1859 is N. Wager of New-York; J. McGowen of Pennsylvania; J. Ware of Virginia; F. Smyth of New-Hampshire; J. Merryman of Maryland; H. Capron of Illinois, and J. M. Cannon of Iows.

XXXVth CONGRESS Second Session

SENATE....Washington, Jan. 14, 1859.
Mr. FITZPATRICK (Ala.) presented a memorial for a line of mail steamers from New-Orleans and Mobile to various ports in the Gulf of Mexico. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) called for the yeas and nays on the resolution to pay \$150 for the funeral expenses and a quarter's salary of Morton, the deceased furnace keeper, and it was carried—33 against 17.

n the matter of the Arctic discovery bark Resolute

by uranimous resolution.

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion whether the Senate would take up the bil to make a railroad along Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution of inquiry, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the details of all the live oak contracts made by the navy.

The Pacific Railroad bill soming up as the special order, another discussion arose whether it or the private calendar should be taken up. The Yeas and Nays resulted in favor of the former, by 34 against 32.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Bigler's amendment to limit the road between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude, which was lost; Nays, 25, Yeas, 19.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.), spoke strongly against the bill, after which Mr. Wilson's amendment providing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the

ing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the road between the 34th and 43d parallels, and for its being built by the General Government, was voted on

and lost; 31 sgainst 23.

The bill was debated all day, and overloaded with amendments, and was left in this condition when the our of adjournment arrived.

Messrs, BIGLER (Pa.) and WILSON (Mass.) offered

Mesers. BiGLER (Ps.) and WILSON (Mass.) offered various modifications, the object of both Senators being to provide for the completion of the mountainous and desert portion of the route, although they differed respecting the details.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) submitted an amendment providing that any contract made by the President be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL (III.) supported Mr. Doolities amendment, insisting that unless some provision was adopted, taking from the President the definite selection of the routs, the bill could not pass. The enemies of any road had united with a few of its friends and rejected the amendments to limit the line of the road to a central route between the parallels of 34 and 43, thus leaving to the President, not to the contractors, as some supposed, the location of the routs. A majority of the friends of a Pacific Railroad would never give such discretion to the President, after the experience we have had in the location of the Overland Mall routs.

Mr. TRIOMPSON (Kr.), also opposed leaving the